

Knowledge Organiser - Year 3—Nelson Mandela & Apartheid

Key Question — Why was Nelson Mandela so important in South Africa?



Happening at this time

Berlin Wall Falls	Gulf War	Fall of the Soviet Union	South Africa win Rugby World Cup
1989	1990—1991	1991	1995

Nelson Mandela Timeline

Date	Key Events
18 June 1918	Born in Mvezo, South Africa
1943—1949	Studied Law & became involved in politics
1950s	Becomes increasingly militant in his actions, to try to bring about the end of apartheid.
1964—1990	Arrested & imprisoned for plotting to overthrow government, spending his time mostly at Robben Island.
1990	Mandela is freed from prison, and begins negotiating towards a more democratic country.
1994	Becomes Prime Minister of South Africa (end of apartheid)
5 Dec 2013	Died aged 95 in Johannesburg

Nelson Mandela



South Africa flag



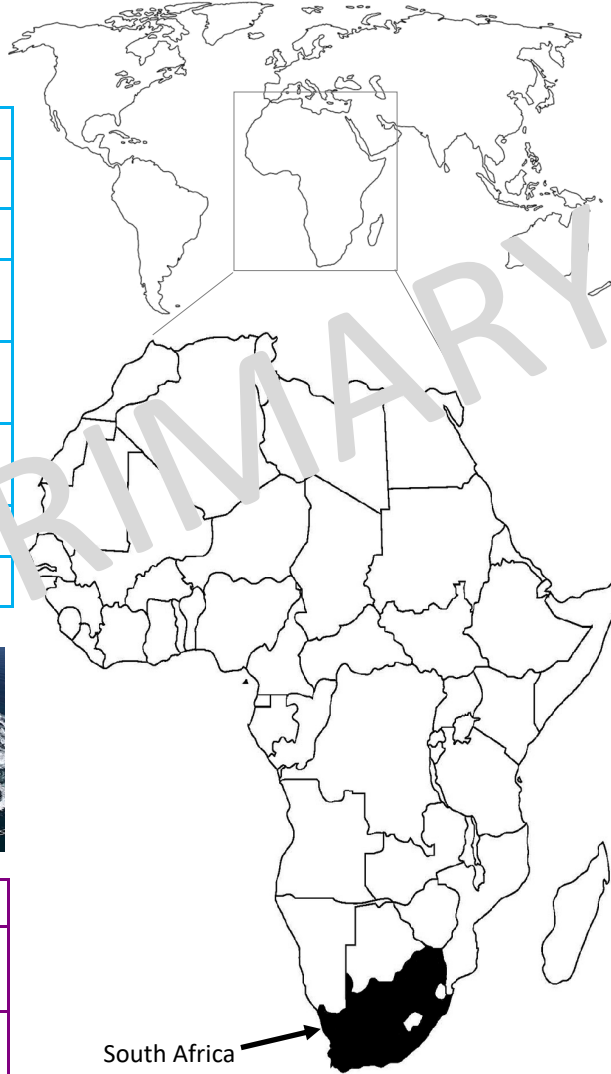
Robben Island



Key Concepts

Apartheid	A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
Democracy	A system of government in which eligible people choose their rulers by voting them for them in elections.
'Long Walk to Freedom'	Nelson Mandela's autobiography, written whilst imprisoned and following his struggles through his life.
Oppression	To control, or rule in a harsh way through cruel or unjust treatment by those in charge.
Rebellion	The action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention to try to change their country's political system.

Where in the world is it?



South Africa

Main Biomes in South Africa

Forest	Savannah	Grassland	Desert
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Key Vocabulary

Activist	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
Anti-colonial	Opposed to colonial rule of one country by another.
Colonial	Where one country rules over others within its Empire.
Diversity	The understanding that each individual is unique, and recognising their individual differences, be it race, ethnicity, gender, or a range of differences.
Immigration	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Imprisonment	The state of being imprisoned or being in captivity.
Migration	Movement from one part/region of a place to another
Racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.
Rainbow Nation	A metaphor for the coming together of all of the different peoples who live in South Africa – a nation with 11 official languages.
Reconciliation	The action of making one view or belief compatible with another.
Sanctions	How other countries withdrew help or refused to associate with South Africa, due to its apartheid rule.
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.

Key Places & People

ANC	The African National Congress (ANC) was the governing political party, led by Nelson Mandela in 1994. It has been the ruling party of post-apartheid South Africa ever since.
Cape Town	Cape Town is the oldest city in South Africa, nicknamed the Mother City. Also the location of Robben Island.
Johannesburg	Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa and where Mandela worked as a lawyer.
Robben Island	The location for Mandela's imprisonment for 18 years, and the place he wrote his autobiography; Long walk To Freedom.